

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Monday Evening, April 17, 1967

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University Police ask for a look in a coed's handbag before she enters the Little Kentucky Derby Saturday. At right, the unidentified coed presents two beer cans she had intended on taking to the races. Students are smoldering over what they term illegal search by the police.



Thousands Mass In Certain Cities In War Protests

© New York Times News Service

Nearly 200,000 people massed at various cities across the nation this past weekend to protest against the war in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Dean Rusk said in Washington Sunday that the "communist apparatus" was working hard in support of the anti-war demonstrations in the United States.

But the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., one of the leaders of a massive peace march in New York Saturday, said that communists were playing no significant part in the anti-war movement.

Both appeared on television interview programs, Rusk on NBC's "Meet the Press," and King on CBS' "Face the Nation."

Mr. Rusk said he was concerned that the North Vietnamese authorities might misunderstand the American demonstrations "and the net effect of these demonstrations will be to prolong the war and not shorten it."

Dr. King was asked after his television appearance about a report that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigated the anti-war movement. A spokesman for President Johnson made it known Saturday at the Texas White House that Mr. Johnson was studying a report on anti-war activity by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau.

"The people protesting the war by and large are patriotic Americans," Dr. King said. "It is totally unnecessary for the FBI to investigate them. There are 15 million Americans who actively oppose the war and millions of others who are not in sympathy with it. I challenge anybody to say that all these people are communists."

On Saturday tens of thousands of antiwar demonstrators marched through the streets of Manhattan, then massed in front of the United Nations to hear speakers denounce United States policy in Vietnam.

It was the largest peace demonstration seen in New York since the Vietnam war began. Police estimated that there were 70,000 people in the line of march. La-

ter, in front of the U.N., the crowd was estimated at 125,000.

The parade was led by Dr. King, Dr. Benjamin Spock, the pediatrician, and Harry Belafonte, the singer, as well as several civil rights and religious figures.

Scattered violence accompanied the marchers and some

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Students Smoldering Over Police Search At Saturday's LKD Races

By JOHN ZEH

Kernel Associate Editor

Campus police and Little Kentucky Derby officials have blamed "a lack of communication" for any misunderstandings over the ban on drinking at the Saturday afternoon bicycle races.

An LKD spokesman said the steering committee thought drinking would be condoned as long as there were no open displays or abuses.

Police say there should be no reason to believe the law that prohibits drinking on public property would not be enforced.

At issue is the manner in which officers set about enforcing the state statute.

Campus police said they asked LKD fans as they entered the Sports Center track to submit voluntarily to a search for alcoholic beverages. Purses and coolers were opened, blankets, and even a trombone case, were checked. Shirts were raised to disclose back pocket bulges.

Everyone cooperated, both in allowing the searches and in then taking the booze back to cars or leaving it at the gate, according to Fred Dempsey, director of Safety and Security at the University.

Mr. Dempsey stressed that voluntary cooperation was involved saying that no one was forced to submit to a search. Police have the right to require search without a warrant if there is reasonable suspicion a felony has been committed. Some students, however, say they were not asked first.

"We were pretty upset" with the police action, commented Tom Derr, assistant to the LKD committee. "We told people it would be the same as last year." He said there was no prior communication with the police.

Over the past few years, the LKD weekends' reputation has been a big drunk, with little or no supervision. Last year, UK officials saw to it that several campus and state police were on hand, but the officers let students get by with drinking as long as there was no open, crude misbehavior.

What's going to be done and what's not ought to be made clear, Derr said. He conceded that the school has the legal right to enforce the law, but said it also has the responsibility to be sure everyone is informed about action that will

be taken. "The administration put us on the spot," LKD sponsors are seeking a definition of policy from the Dean of Students' office.

Police checked for possession of liquor as a means to insure that the law, which prohibits drinking in public places, would not be violated, thus preventing embarrassment and a lot of "noise," Mr. Dempsey said.

The statute does not specifically prohibit mere possession. It is generally agreed that university property, which is owned by the state, is public.

If a student had declined permission for the check, he probably would have been refused admission by the event's sponsors and student officials, who were also at the gate, he added.

There was no misbehavior at all this year, both Derr and Mr. Dempsey agreed.

But "it could have gotten awful nasty" if people had been let in with bottles and police started asking them to leave, Mr. Dempsey said.

He was to discuss the "general problem" of enforcing the

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Students couldn't get their drinks past police and enter the LKD races Saturday but some enjoyed themselves in the parking area. The empty cans and bottles attest to that.

Ivy Schools Move Toward 'Student Diversity'

By WILLIAM BORDERS

© New York Times News Service

NEW HAVEN—The Ivy League colleges are moving swiftly away from geographical distribution as a major standard in admission.

With something that they call "student diversity" as the new criterion; the eight Ivy League colleges are enrolling more Jews, rejecting more preparatory school students, and tending to ignore the postmark on the application.

Saturday, when the schools sent out their 12,354 highly prized letters of acceptance, one undoubtedly, went to the archetypal Episcopalian from Greenwich, Conn. and another to the farmer's son from Montana, for balance.

But increasingly, letters also are going to the promising Negro from Newark and to the public high school student from the Bronx and the areas relatively close to the Ivy League schools.

"Of course, we still send our recruiting people to out-of-the-way places like Nevada, but there's really as much diversity in taking

Harlem, Park Avenue, and Queens," said R. Inslee Clark Jr., the dean of admissions at Yale.

According to Mr. Clark, Yale has almost completely abandoned the goal of geographical distribution, which most Ivy League colleges were pursuing a decade ago to insure their status as national universities.

To broaden the character of the student body, special consideration was given to an applicant from a remote state like North Dakota or Mississippi, and the system tended to discriminate against the big Eastern cities, particularly, New York.

Since Metropolitan New York is the home of 40 percent of the nation's 5.6 million Jews, the move away from the system is cited as a possible reason why Jewish enrollment in some Ivy League schools has increased sharply.

At Yale, the percentage of Jewish undergraduates has doubled in the past decade.

"I got into the class of 1950 at Harvard because I was from Idaho," said Fred L. Glimp, Harvard's dean of admissions, "and

now I run a policy that's really the reverse of the one I benefitted from."

It was in the 1930's that Harvard decided to start giving an edge to applicants from outside the East, Mr. Glimp explained. At the time, 75 percent of its undergraduates were from New York and New England.

Twenty years later, with the percentage from New York and New England nearly cut in half, "we suddenly said: 'Wait a minute maybe we're neglecting our own back yard,' so we're pulling back on this geographical distribution thing," he said.

Deans at the Ivy League colleges also cite the mobility of modern Americans as a reason for paying less attention to where they live.

Although most of the Ivy League colleges still give some slight preference to applications from states or regions that seem underrepresented, background is often more important. As John T. Osander, Princeton admissions director, said:

"It's not the place they're from, really, but rather some sense of a different back-

Continued on Page 2

Fund-Raising Drive Underway For World University Service

By LINDA HARRINGTON

The World University Service has provided a badly needed Student Center in Vietnam. It has launched a project of mass case-finding and treatment of tuberculosis among university students in Thailand. It has established cafeterias at Indonesian universities.

These are only a few examples of the services provided through the World University Service.

A fund-raising drive among organizations is underway on campus now to raise money for

these World University Service projects.

WUS approaches only students for funds and the amount of contributions is relatively large. At Florida, for example, student groups donated \$2,000 last year. Only \$45 was raised at the University, however, and that was given by the United Christian Fellowship.

Student groups here are being contacted now and any student leader interested in hearing more about WUS may call the Presbyterian Center. A film is available which explains the organization.

The money contributed will be deposited to the YMCA account so that one check may be sent from all University groups, according to Don Pratt, one of the drive's organizers.

The fund raisers are planning a gift bazaar Sunday with an array of gifts from foreign countries. It will be from 1 to 5 p.m. at Nexus.

But exactly what is the World University Service?

It is an "association of students and professors in institutions of higher education who wish to share materially, intellectually and spiritually throughout the world."

William McClay, a WUS field representative who recently visited here, gave that explanation and added, "We want to help students."

The WUS does this by establishing an "International Fund" in Geneva. The money from this fund is used to help students all over the world get through their college years: by providing transportation, cafeterias, text books, student hotels, or even a "pair of eyeglasses for a student in Hong Kong."

This is not some kind of government welfare organization. It is an organization in which students help other students help themselves.

The General Committee of the WUS, located in New York, has 70 members and at least 50 percent of these members are students.

WUS is a nonprofit organization. It gathers its funds wherever possible. The projects it sponsors are usually of a type that will eventually be self-sustaining.

Mr. McClay said the universities themselves usually take over the actual running of such projects as a Student Medical Center after the WUS helps provide funds to build it.

The WUS began originally as an effort to help the European students who were uprooted after World War I.

Now its services are offered wherever students have needs which are not being met from other services.

WUS field representatives, such as Mr. McClay travel from university to university, telling students about the organization and securing their help through organizations such as the YWCA or campus religious organizations.

Suggested projects are evaluated through the General Assembly in Geneva.



Two WUS officials stand before the Student Center in Seoul, Korea, built and operated by WUS funds. The Korea committee is seeking \$700 for enlarging the building and \$1,400 in scholarship money.

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 7:00—About Science: "About Planetary Atmosphere"
 7:30—Theatre Royale: Sire de Maitre's Door
 8:00—News
 8:05—Viewpoint: Discussion
 9:00—Masterworks, Moussorgsky: "Pictures at an Exhibition"
 12:00—News; Sign Off
TUESDAY AFTERNOON
 1:00—Sign On; Music
 1:55—News
 2:00—Afternoon Concert, Kalinnikov: "Symphony No. 1 in G Minor"
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WUS funds have built a new ward for the care of TB patients at Higashi-Murayama outside Tokyo. The ward, top photo, will have 30 beds and a classroom so students may continue their study during treatment. A refugee settlement, bottom

photo, near Hong Kong was precarious when typhoons struck. The Hong Kong WUS committee has organized a student work camp to help these refugees.

Geography Less Watched Than 'Diversity' By Ivies

Continued From Page 1

ground that we're looking for."

As an example, he mentioned a member of a 4-H Club in Missouri who would be important to Princeton's diversity because he was interested in farming, not because his home was 1,000 miles from the campus.

The desire for diversity has also brought a sharp decline in the number of Ivy League students from the Eastern preparatory schools. For example, 60 percent of the present Yale freshmen are from public high schools, compared with 40 percent 10 years ago.

St. Paul's School, one of the most select preparatory schools in the country, sent 35 percent of its graduates to Yale, Harvard, and Princeton last year, about half the number it was sending 15 years ago.

The change in what the Ivy League is looking for is also reflected in the recruiting effort, which the colleges are vastly intensifying, despite their contention that they could fill their dormitories with bright men even if they did not solicit a single application.

The admissions deans have established elaborate alumni reporting systems in which graduates scout for this Alma Mater in their home towns.

This year there were 45,591 applications for the 7,688 places in the freshman class at the eight colleges.

Harvard appeared the most confident of being the first choice of its applicants—it sent out only 1,360 acceptances for 1,200 places

in the freshman class, a narrower margin than any of the other seven.

More than 20 percent of the 1,000 freshmen at Yale this year are Jewish. Ten years ago the figure was 10 percent.

Like other Ivy League schools, Yale has said over the years that it never had any religious quotas, although the number of Jews in each class in the late 1950's "tended to be between 103 and 109," according to Rabbi Richard J. Israel, the Jewish chaplain.

Now about 40 percent of the undergraduates at Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania are Jewish. The figure is thought to be between 20 and 25 percent at Yale, Harvard, and Cornell, and between 13 and 20 percent at Dartmouth, Princeton, and Brown.

But admissions officers scrupulously avoid conceding any knowledge of the religious makeup of a class. When asked about the sharp and recent rise in the number of Jews at Yale, Mr. Clark said:

"Is that right? I honestly hadn't noticed. In this office, our only concern is quality."

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Over 300 Colleges, Universities Now Seeking Presidents

By LAWRIE H. NICKERSON

The Collegiate Press Service

WASHINGTON—Until recently, the administrations of the universities of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin all expected Robben W. Fleming to be president of their school.

But Mr. Fleming is accepting the position of president at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Fleming's announcement came as a surprise to the administration and students at the University of Minnesota where, according to a story in the student newspaper, *The Minnesota Daily*, Mr. Fleming was "the only remaining candidate out of a field of 200 in the search for a new president."

Minnesota's search will continue along with the quest of 300 other colleges and universities still seeking presidents, according to a survey taken by the American Council on Education.

Mr. Fleming's appointment at the Uni-

versity of Michigan reduced to nine the number of state universities currently looking for a new president. The nine are the universities of California, Wyoming, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Florida, Rhode Island, Georgia, West Virginia, and Mississippi.

Approximately 40 state colleges and universities—including 20 or more currently in the planning state—are looking for presidents, according to Allan Ostar, executive director of the Association of State Colleges and Universities.

For most of these institutions, it will take approximately a year to find a candidate, because universities compete not only among themselves for top administrators, but also with government and private educational agencies.

While off-campus agencies can offer large salaries and the chance to influence educational reform, colleges and universities offer relatively limited salaries and the dubious opportunity to wrangle

with legislatures and alumni over finances.

The college presidency, the head of a private college in California complained, is more of a lobbying position than an office for a man with ideas about education.

Because of the increasing executive demands made on the top administrator, fewer professors are seeking the office.

The modern college president, according to a study taken by Vernon Alden, president of Ohio University, in 1964, is likely to be recruited directly from an administrative or executive position.

In 1964, only 77 percent of the new college presidents held a Ph.D. or similar terminal degree.

"Many institutions," President Alden reported, "are disregarding this one-time necessary qualification if they feel the man they choose has the ability to perform with distinction in the many roles required of the modern president."

Boards of trustees tend to weigh administrative skills more heavily than scholarly attainment, he said. Only 16 percent of the new presidents came directly from college teaching, with 84 percent recruited from basically administrative positions either inside or outside the university.

Most institutions, however, are still searching for "a man with the versatility of Leonardo da Vinci, the financial acumen of Bernard Baruch and the scholarly bent of Erasmus." The *Wall Street Journal* wrote in jest.

The president of Beloit College, Miller Upton, agreed that the college head should use his position for experimentation as well as administration.

If the college president, Mr. Upton said, "is more of an operator than a leader and administrator—more concerned with running his institution than with contributing to educational advance—there is no hope for change of any fundamental sort during his tenure."

Getz Shows Lexington His Style

Haggin-Donovan Wins Big Race

By OSSILYN ELLIS

For the past 10 years Stan Getz has been rated among the "all stars" in "Playboy" magazine's jazz poll winners.

Saturday night, Getz and his three-man band introduced Lexington to his style in concert at Memorial Coliseum as a round-up for the LKD week-end of activity. Blaring out such favorites as "Autumn Leaves" and



LKD Queen Pam Goetz presents a trophy to one of the winners after the Little Kentucky Derby races Saturday.

"Morning of Tomorrow," Getz's music was distinctively different.

As far as talent is concerned, when it comes to the tenor sax Getz can obviously stand keen competition. However, Getz's presentation seemed to leave something to be desired by the audience, as a large number of people began wandering around the coliseum during the performance.

Probably the main reason for the audience's inattention was Getz's habit of stopping his performance to light a cigarette or to have a drink of coke.

Presentation of trophies to winners of the various LKD contests highlighted the evening.

Miss Pam Goetz, LKD queen, along with Rich Robbins, special assistant, and Barry Porter, chairman of the LKD steering committee presented the trophies.

Alpha Lambda Delta took away the honors with the poster contest trophy.

In the Debutante Stakes competition, Delta Zeta came through in first place. Weldon House,

Gamma Phi Beta, and Complex Six son the second, third, and fourth place trophies respectively.

The Haggin-Donovan Hall dorm team claimed the silver first place and the rotating trophies in the bicycle race competition.

Alpha Tau Omega and Sigma Chi fraternities came in second and third places respectively.

Coming on strong from the first note, Miss Dionne Warwick enveloped the audience with her wide smile and flexible voice. The 25-year-old Negro entertainer exhibited a natural ease in communication with her audience.

In her number, "Walk on By," Miss Warwick was able to create a hootenanny type response from the audience with the refrain, and drew the listener into the performance.

Singing her past hits such as "Don't Make Me Over," and "I Just Don't Know What to Do With Myself," Miss Warwick won quick reception from the audience.

Debaters In Chicago For National Tourney

The University varsity debate team is representing the seven-state Southeastern Region in the National Debate Finals in Chicago this week.

UK will be represented by Rodney Page, Chadron, Neb., and Bob Valentine, Bowling Green, in competition which is set up in regional and national finals.

Page and Valentine, members of the 28-member debate squad, will compete against 38 teams remaining from the original 900 collegiate debating squads, says Dr. Gifford Blyton, director of varsity debate.

The Page-Valentine combination recently competed against nine other Southern college teams selected to debate in the Southeastern regional based on their won-lost records for the year.

UK clinched its berth in the national with a unanimous decision over the University of South Carolina, tournament favorite.

Page was named fourth best speaker in the region.

So far this year the team has brought home 28 trophies, in addition to several top speaker awards.

In all these tournaments, debaters confront each other on the same topic. The specific resolution being debated this year is "That the U.S. should substantially reduce its foreign policy commitments."

The resolution for a specific year is selected by a national committee representing the Pi Kappa Delta and Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha forensic societies.

The debate resolution is usually announced in early August and debaters begin researching the topic long before school begins, Dr. Blyton said.

Many students spend as much as eight hours a day, several days a week for several weeks

in libraries, preparing their debate speeches.

The team started this year's research with a basic book list of 20 pages and have added several books to the list.

The reason debate centers around only one topic a year, Dr. Blyton explains, is because it can take all year to understand and completely research a topic. UK debate will also in the National Novice Debate in Chicago this weekend.

Thousands In Protest On Vietnam

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were hit with eggs and red paint. At least three counter-demonstrators were arrested when they tried to rush a float that depicted the Statue of Liberty.

At one point, several demonstrators were struck by short, steel rods that came from a building under construction. Several plastic bats filled with sand narrowly missed another group. There were no serious injuries reported.

At least 200 young men burned their draft cards in Central Park about a hour before the peace parade started. As each card caught fire, a throng of several thousand persons, many of whom carried or wore daffodils, chanted "flower power."

Meanwhile, in San Francisco more than 50,000 persons, mostly young people, attended a rally to protest against the war.

The crowd tensed when a group of young men around a sign reading "Support Our Men In Vietnam" suddenly marched into the arena just as the program was to start.

A voice on the public address system told the crowd in the stadium to "ignore" the counter-demonstrators.

Shielded by members of the anti-war demonstration's self-policing force, who linked arms, the intruders circled the arena. At one point a short scuffle erupted, but it was quickly ended and the counter-demonstrators left the stadium. The speakers included Mrs. Coretta King, wife of Dr. King, Paul Schrade, western director of the United Auto Workers; Rabbi Abraham Feinberg, who has recently visited North Vietnam; Rep. Julian Bond of the Georgia legislature; E. M. Keating and Robert Scheer of *Ramparts* magazine and others.

Students Smolder Over LKD Search

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statute on campus with other University officials today.

Besides the agreed-upon lack of communication between police and students, it also seems there has been no dialogue within the Administration. The University's legal counsel, John Darsie, said his office has not been queried about the legalities involved. There have been no test cases he knows of.

Contacted by The Kernel, UK law professor James Richardson challenged the right of the UK police to do anything but enforce the law as it reads, drinking and not for mere possession of alcohol.

He also questioned the school's right to have a police force to enforce any law not relating directly to protection of its property. University lawyers contend the school is charged by law with seeing that order is kept and therefore has the right to hire policemen.



The Haggin-Donovan rider is first across the finish line to give the men's dormitory team the win in the LKD bike race Saturday. At right the Delta Zetas are all aglow after their Debutante Stakes win.



THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

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WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

Discouraging An Educator

When Dr. Neil Eddington, assistant professor of anthropology, came to UK last fall from Berkeley, he probably expected to remain as anonymous as would any educator beginning his first year of service here. Both fortunately and unfortunately for the University, this has not been the case. Now, it seems, virtually every member of the University community has some opinion, although perhaps not a particularly enlightened one, about Dr. Eddington.

Dr. Eddington has taken the brunt of a lot of nonsense at UK. He has been discredited by the Administration and by the student body. The American Association of University Professors has informed him that his academic freedom has been violated, yet the President's Committee on Tenure and Privilege has drug its feet. It now seems possible that the AAUP may take some action against the University unless the Administration quickly rights the wrong it has committed against Dr. Eddington by refusing to renew his contract.

A culmination of student insults, resulting from an abnormal-

ly high number of failures in Dr. Eddington's beginning anthropology course, and, more recently from the assistant professor's expression of his views on civil rights and the military science program, came Wednesday as his automobile and home were struck by eggs and rocks.

Such action comes from unmanly students such as those who mouthed pointless venom at the "Bitch In," and is hardly representative of the student body. But the fact remains that students have subjected an educator to unpardonable insults and this reflects badly on the student body in general.

Dr. Eddington, moving rapidly along his controversial course, has made some errors of his own, such as reading a private letter from AAUP at the "Bitch In" because he was angry and did not act rationally. But Dr. Eddington is man enough to get involved in the guts of social issues. The University needs his innovative spirit, but because of indecisive administrators and mealy-mouthed students, will soon no longer have the products of his ideas.

We should feel ashamed.

Letters To The Editor:

Eddington Discussed: Egg Throwing, Academic Freedom

To the Editor of The Kernel:

It is a sad state of affairs in our country when we see evidence of narrow-mindedness such as the egg throwing incident which was directed at Dr. Neil Eddington Wednesday evening. Can it be that these people displaying behavior such as this are such low intellect that they are not capable of verbal retaliation, but must resort to other means?

Freedom of speech is the most important trend in this University evidenced by the large response at the "Bitch In." The students at UK are taking steps to change the attitude of free speech from one of narrow-minded passiveness to an attitude of open concern for prominent issues which affect us all.

I sincerely hope this trend will not be snuffed out by the few people who lack the courtesy to listen to another point-of-view.

Donald Blue
Education Junior

'The American Way'

Good old UK has again shown its intellectual stripes. It appears that the defenders of patriotism, motherhood, virtue, apple pie (or is it Kentucky Fried Chicken?) and napalm have struck again. What "patriotic" American could

condemn the brave action taken by throwing rocks and eggs at the home and auto of Dr. Eddington. What this campus needs is more of this type of involvement.

Obviously, Dr. Eddington got "exactly what he deserved." Anyone who would criticize the military science department while at the same time "flunk" a majority of students in his class certainly deserves the "retaliation" that was meted out to him. After all, that's the "American Way."

Throw rocks at civil rights advocates in Louisville and eggs at anyone advocating anything on the UK campus. This fine display of patriotic fervor seems entirely consistent with the U.S. policy in Vietnam. After all, the U.S. is only "retaliating" and "resisting aggression."

At the same time, whoever attacked Dr. Eddington's home and car was merely resisting the aggression of new ideas. How dastardly and presumptuous of anyone to attempt to stimulate UK students. Everyone knows that students receive all the intellectual stimulation they need, or can tolerate, from the military science department and from their fraternity and sorority interaction.

Oh well, as they say, "the administration policy is ----."



Open Housing

Haynie in The Courier-Journal

The Kernel welcomes letters from readers wishing to comment on any topic. We reserve the right to edit letters received, which should be limited to 300 words. The letters submitted should be typewritten and double spaced. All must be signed as follows: for students, name and college and class and local phone number; for faculty, name, department and academic rank; for alumni, name, hometown and class; for University staff members, name, department and position; for other readers, name, hometown and hometown phone number. Address letters to the Editor, Kentucky Kernel, Journalism Building, University of Kentucky 40506, or leave them in Room 113-A of the Journalism Building.

We can still hope, however, that "escalation" has occurred.

Herbert Hirsch
Research Assistant
Center for
Developmental Change

Reconsider Dobyns

I read with interest the question posed by Laura Pogue (Letter to the Editor, April 13): "Does not the Administration have the right to select their professors?" I think that question calls for an answer.

What Miss Pogue fails to realize is that the administration of a college or university exists for the convenience of the faculty and students. It is not, as some university administrators (and Miss Pogue) seem to feel, that the faculty (and, I suppose, the students) exist for the pleasure of the administration. As far as education is concerned, a university administration performs the function of carrying out the necessary, mundane paper work. They should be viewed as a service organ to the students and the faculty, and that is all.

One manifestation of the inflated self-importance of the UK Administration is that in the Eddington affair they have refused to recognize the decision of the legitimate representatives of the fac-

ulty, the local AAUP chapter. Instead, they have insisted that the matter be reopened from scratch before the President's Committee on Tenure and Privilege. This latter body is appointed by the Administration, not the faculty!

In my opinion, the wise thing for the Administration to do is accept the findings of the AAUP committee and to be honest enough to admit that Eddington's academic freedom has been violated on several counts. To right the wrong, the appropriate faculty committee should reconsider the appointment of Professor Dobyns, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology.

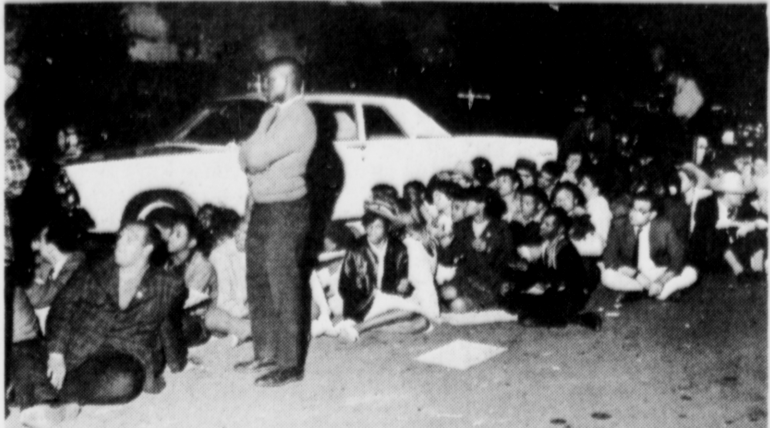
According to the findings of the AAUP, it was Dobyns, not Eddington, who acted unprofessionally and unethically. If the Administration fails to admit their error, and this error is not corrected, they risk making a public spectacle of UK in the eyes of the American academic community, something this University can ill afford.

Frederic J. Fleron Jr.
Instructor in Political Science

Kernel

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free,—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

Abraham Lincoln



Kernel Photos By Randy Cochran

Police watch a handful of open housing demonstrators in Louisville Friday night as white onlookers, lower photo, shout "Stop Those Niggers."

Louisvillians Cry 'Stop The Niggers'

By JOHN O'BRIEN, JO WARREN, and TERRY PARSONS

LOUISVILLE—"Stop the demonstration! Stop the niggers!" was the cry of the crowd that could neither see nor hear a group of about 60 demonstrating for open housing Friday night in Louisville.

Police lines separated the crowd from the singing demonstrators who were sitting in the street a block away.

Friday's attempted march marked the third consecutive night of racial demonstrations in Louisville's South End. Earlier a restraining order was issued forbidding night marches.

Defying the injunction, 22 marchers were arrested. In all 46 people were arrested during the demonstration.

The major cause of the demonstration was the Board of Aldermen's failure to pass an open housing ordinance Tuesday.

Most of the noise and disturbances of the evening came from the onlookers. One policeman warned, "you better get away from here. They're throwing rocks and eggs at us." Some rock and egg throwing took place when the demonstrators first arrived in a Hertz rental truck. Many young people threw firecrackers and cherry bombs at the demonstrators. One policeman received a slight abrasion over one eye from an exploding cherry bomb.

While adults watched from porches and lawns, some 600 teenagers and young people filled the street at the intersection of Bellevue and Ashland. Only vague traces of logic ran through the crowd. One youth aptly described the mood of the bystanders when he said, "Looks like a damned pep rally to me."

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FOR RENT—Have rooms for summer term in house across from Medical Center. Call 233-1106 or come to 123 Transcript. 12A7t

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LOST—Pair reading glasses in black case with initials L.A.H. Call 299-5900. 17A1t

IF by mistake you picked up a yellow London Fog raincoat in Lafferty Hall 212, please return the coat to Lafferty 212 or call 254-4908. 17A2t

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HAPPY—Let's try to get Henry cornered at the YDC meeting Tuesday, 7 p.m., Room 245 Student Center.—Harry Lee. 17A2t

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VARSITY BASEBALL STATISTICS (21 games)

Name	Position	G	AB	R	H	BA	2b	3b	HR	RBI	SB
Ronnie Hicks, C	11	37	7	12	.324	0	4	3	12	0
Hank Degener, lf	21	66	8	18	.273	2	2	0	2	2
Bill Workman, 2b	20	69	7	17	.246	2	0	0	7	0
Ed Sallee, cf	20	66	8	12	.182	0	1	0	0	1
Ron Geary, 3b	18	52	5	11	.212	2	1	1	7	0
David Cravens, c-of	11	36	2	7	.194	1	0	1	5	0
Denny Feldhaus, p-1b	17	35	7	7	.194	1	0	0	1	1
Steve Robida, 2b	21	69	8	13	.188	4	1	1	6	1
Rick Anderson, ss	20	71	6	16	.225	1	0	2	9	2

PITCHING RECORDS

Denny Feldhaus (L)	.....	5	2	1	2	0	1.000	5	21	21	12	8-7	1.44
Mike Sills (R)	.....	8	2	1	2	1	.666	6	35	30%	19	7-5	2.97
Larry Sheanshang (R)	.....	8	5	2	3	2	.666	6	35	36%	36	16-14	3.33
Randy Cox (R)	.....	5	5	3	2	3	.333	20	23	38	23	11-8	1.89
Nelson Faris (R)	.....	4	3	1	0	2	.000	7	9	16	19	19-16	9.00
Bill Wright (L)	.....	4	4	0	0	2	.000	12	22	20%	17	10-8	3.60
Charley Taylor (R)	.....	2	0	0	0	1	.000	0	4	4%	4	3-3	5.40
KY TOTALS	.....	21	8	9	12		.428	56	149	167	131	74-51	2.70

SEASON RECORD—All Games—Won 9, Lost 12; SEC only: Won 4, Lost 6.

Volunteers Get Revenge; Defeat Kentucky Twice

By CHUCK DZIEDZIC
Kernel Sports Writer

Tennessee was far from the perfect guest this weekend, but then Kentucky proved to be a flawless host.

The Wildcats were held to 12 hits and no runs as the visiting Volunteers grabbed 7-0 and 2-0 decisions at the Sports Center Saturday.

Tennessee started off on the right foot gaining two runs on two hits in the first inning of the series opener Friday.

Dave Green walked and then stole second.

Kentucky's Denny Feldhaus stuck out the next two batters, but consecutive singles by Larry Fielder and Terry Smith gave the Volunteers a 2-0 edge.

UT continued to roll in the third as Green singled and scored on Mac Stalcup's single. Fielder then doubled in Stalcup.

Tennessee's Charlie Fulton hit a solo homer in the fifth which was followed by another single by Stalcup.

Kentucky reliever Mike Sills came in with hopes of stopping the UT barrage.

Smith was safe on an error and went on to second with Stalcup advancing to third.

Tommy Giles then rapped a "Texas leaguer" for the final two runs.

Tennessee's defense showed its mettle in the third when aptly-named Fielder snagged Rich Anderson's line drive, picked off Feldhaus and threw to first for a triple play.

Kentucky pushed only two men as far as second as UK pitcher Dave Tiller completely outclassed the Cats.

Kentucky rapped ten hits Saturday, but still failed to score. The Volunteer's again jumped on the UK pitching in the first inning.

Kentucky starter Larry Sheanshang gave up three singles before gaining his control.

Green, Fulton, and Mike Mondelli put together consecutive hits for a one run lead.

The rest of the game was a pitching duel.

The two losses left the Wildcats 9-14 for the season and pushed Tennessee's record to 10-8.

Soccer Team 'Pays The Price'

'Poorest' Winners In The South

By PHIL STRAW
Kernel Sports Editor

Kentucky should have won the Southeastern Conference soccer tournament held Friday and Saturday at Knoxville, Tenn.

After all, they had everything going for them.

They had to provide their own transportation for the 425-mile round trip.

They had to pay for their own gas and oil.

They had to provide their own lodging for two nights.

They also had to pull the funds for all their meals from their own pockets so a "training table" was necessary.

And to make the odds a little fairer for the other three teams scheduled to show up, UK arrived with only ten players, one less than the number needed for a full playing squad.

Because Kentucky was favored, Georgia decided to relive the Horatio Alger myth and prove once again favorites are fallible.

UK lost the opening game to

the Bulldogs 5-2, while Tennessee slapped Auburn 4-0 and went on to defeat Georgia for the "crown."

In the game for third place, UK, still one man short and with-

out substitutes, defeated Auburn 4-1.

In the two day, two game circus, Jean-Paul Pegeron scored two of UK goals while "Shaw" racked up three and Cal Blake scored one.



UK'S MIKE SCHROEDER

Most soccer teams carry rosters of about 20 players.

UK has 16.

Most teams have such depth that they can substitute freely, especially when it comes to competing in something like the SEC tourney.

But if the game is away from

Kentucky's excuse for a field, the Wildcats have to go with what shows up; and the members of the squad were all thanking "you know who above" that 10 boys could afford the trip South this past weekend.

They play without aid from the athletic department and the sandlot they use is bordered on one side by Lexington's answer to the Grand Canyon that is gently caressed by the aroma of stale tobacco and coal bins.

The ground crew just happens to be the same crew that represents this University and if they want the field in shape for a big game, they get it ready themselves.

Not because they're picky, mind you, but because ground crews are scarce this year.

The bookstore "uniforms" they wear were paid for out of an already depleted treasury.

The ironical thing about this team is that they've won nine games and lost only three.

They aren't ready to beg in the streets yet but they're getting a little tired of having to turn off the ignition key and coast down hills just to save gas when they "travel."

After all, one must "pay the price" to win.

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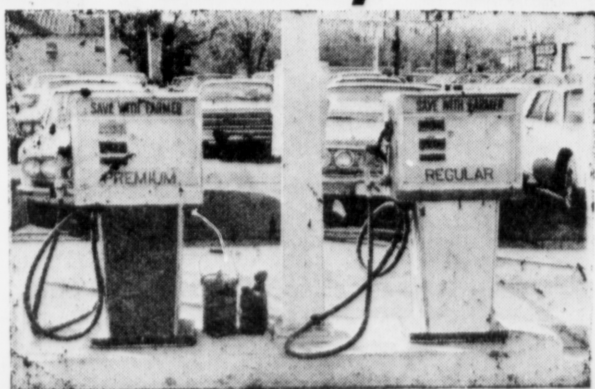
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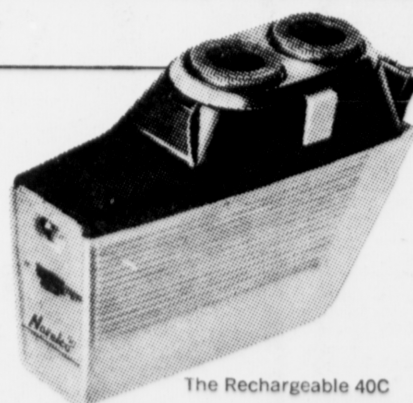
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196 Attend University Under Veterans Program

Veterans attending the University under the GI Bill now number 496, according to Mrs. Linda Anderson of the Office of Student Financial Aid.

Mrs. Anderson, who administers the program for UK veterans, said, "no major problems have developed in handling the additional veterans brought to campus by the 1966 passage of the Cold War GI Bill."

However, she noted that some of those eligible for benefits have not reported their class schedules to her office. "Those students won't receive their checks until that is taken care of," she added.

A veteran is eligible for benefits for the same period of time that he spent on active duty in the armed forces up to a maxi-

mum of three years. But, he must have been on active duty for more than six months to be eligible.

A veteran taking a class load of 14 or more hours receives \$100 monthly if he has no dependents, \$125 with one dependent, or \$150 with two or more dependents.

Pasquales

241 SOUTHLAND Dr. 277-8121



The Computer Center has added to its versatility with the IBM 360 computer. It becomes the largest computer on campus, doing much of the work of the old IBM 7040.

Computer Center Adds IBM 360

By DICK KIMMINS
Kernel Staff Writer

The Computer Center has added another computer to its growing list, and still overcrowded, facilities with the addition of an IBM 360.

The "360" name comes from an analogy IBM saw in the all-round flexibility of the computer. This facet of the machine was reflected in the remarks of Dr. Martin Solomon, acting director of the computer center, when he said "The 360 is an extremely flexible machine. It has many more capabilities than our present machines and it will upgrade our speed."

Dr. Solomon related two extra capabilities the 360 has over the current computers in use at UK. "With teleprocessing, we can es-

tablish communication with remote stations over telephone lines. The extra devices adaptable to the 360 are also a big boost."

The extra [devices] Dr. Solomon referred to include a disk drive unit. This unit is similar to a phonograph. Disks that look like 33 RPM records containing information can be used by the unit. The system is easy to handle and can store vast amounts of information.

In addition to the 3,000 students jobs per month the computer center handles, there are some 600 active research projects on campus that boost the monthly work load of the Center to 6,500 jobs a month.

Because of the sheer amount of computation to be done, the Computer Center operates 24 hours a day Monday through Fri-

day. Each week, usually on Sundays, IBM sends a team to check on the operation of their machines and perform any preventive maintenance they see.

The IBM 7040, formerly the largest computer on campus, is a "variable word-length" machine. This means that when a programmer uses a memory location, he is forced to use a complete 10 digit "word" to store a number, even though it's just one or two digits. The IBM 7040 has space for 32,000 of these words.

On the other hand, the IBM 360 is a "variable character" machine. With space for 256,000 characters, the programmer can allocate just those spaces needed for a job.

A "variable character" machine is faster, and more complicated, and hence more expensive. Where the 7040 rents for \$65 per hour, the 360 will go for "something between \$100 and \$200 an hour," said Dr. Solomon.

UK Bulletin Board

The annual dinner-banquet of Phi Beta Kappa will be held Wednesday night in the Small Ballroom of the Student Center. Dr. William Pratt, an English professor holding a Ph.D. from Vanderbilt, will speak on "Modern vs. Contemporary Literature." The dinner will follow the speech.

University Students for Henry Ward will meet at 8 p.m. Tuesday in Room 117 of the Student Center.

The Young Democrat Club will host the gubernatorial candidates at its meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday in Room 245 of the Student Center.

Sin The, instructor of the Karate Club, will appear with some of his students on the WLEX-TV Morning Show at 9 a.m. Wednesday. He will discuss the meaning of karate and will give demonstrations with his students.

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Look who's in the National College Queen Contest

Here are the four Finalists in our state—vote for your choice today!

MISS CATHERINE LUCILLE CAYCE
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Louisville, Kentucky • Hometown: Louisville, Kentucky

Junior. Majoring in: English Literature
Also studying: Social Anthropology, Linguistics, Humanities
Age: 20 Height: 5'5" Brown hair, brown eyes

Catherine has earned three scholarships, is President of the Junior Class and President of Pi Gamma Omicron (Women's Service Organization). On the Dean's List every semester, she was named "Outstanding Sophomore Woman" and held membership in CWENS. Catherine served on the Student Council, Student Senate, Freshman Advisory Council, and Board of Student Publications. Her sorority is Kappa Delta. As Editor of "The Student Guide," she was responsible for the official student handbook of the College of Arts and Sciences. She plays intramural volleyball, basketball and softball. Her hobbies include sewing and Barber-shop Quartet singing. Catherine has worked with the Red Cross, the Community Chest, and currently serves on the United Appeal Steering Committee. She plans a career in Public Relations, then marriage.

MISS PATRICIA CHRISTINE FOGARTY
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Lexington, Kentucky • Hometown: Fort Knox, Kentucky

Junior. Majoring in: English
Also studying: Political Science, Speech, Drama, Journalism
Age: 20 Height: 5'9" Blonde hair, blue eyes

Patricia has earned two scholarships, and has been named to the Dean's List every semester. She received both a Panhellenic Scholarship Certificate and a Scholarship Award for being in the top 3% of her College. A member of Delta Delta Delta, she earned the sorority Scholarship Award for her Freshman year and was an Achievement and University Scholar. Patricia has been active in the YWCA, Women's Advisory Council, and Women's Residence Halls Council. She enjoys writing poetry and has served on the Yearbook staff. Her sports are swimming and horseback riding. Patricia has been a Girl Scout leader, serves as a Red Cross swimming instructor, a YMCA tutor and participates in the Heart Fund and Christmas Seal Drives. She hopes to have a career in the Foreign Service and be a married homemaker.

MISS DONNA MARIE MAYO
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Louisville, Kentucky • Hometown: Louisville, Kentucky

Sophomore. Majoring in: Biology (Pre-Medicine)
Also studying: Mathematics, Chemistry, German, History, Humanities
Age: 20 Height: 5'3" Light brown hair, hazel eyes

Donna has earned two scholarships, is a member of CWENS (Sophomore Leadership Recognition Society) and has been named to the Dean's List every semester. She is active in Chi Omega sorority and in Pi Gamma Omicron. Donna has also served on the Student Council and the Freshman Advisory Council. She holds membership in Angel Flight and the Women's Recreation Association. Donna plays on the hockey, basketball, baseball and volleyball teams at her University, as well as serving her community as gym instructor at the YMCA. Her hobbies include amateur astronomy and sewing. As a Junior Volunteer, Donna has worked at Children's Hospital in Louisville, and helped in the Toy's for Tots Drive. Her ambition is to become a doctor, and then to be married and combine part-time practice with community service.

MISS JEANIE CAROLE SOWELL
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

Murray, Kentucky • Hometown: Benton, Kentucky

Senior. Majoring in: Pre-Medicine
Also studying: Biology, Chemistry, History
Age: 20 Height: 5'5" Red hair, brown eyes

Jeanie has earned eight scholarships and has been in the top 3% of her class for three years. Named to the Dean's List, she has also been Secretary of Beta Beta Beta. Jeanie served Alpha Chi as Secretary and Treasurer, and is a member of the Delta Lambda Alpha honorary. She has been Secretary of the Student Affiliates of the American Chemical Society. For her sorority, Alpha Gamma Delta, she has been a Vice-President and Chairman of the Scholarship and Activities Committees. The Captain and only girl member of the Varsity Pistol Team, Jeanie has twice represented the State of Kentucky in national and international pistol matches. She has been National and International Intercollegiate Girl Pistol Champion. Jeanie has been a volunteer during gubernatorial elections. Her goal: to become a Pediatrician.

Read the biographies above and choose your candidate for the National College Queen competition.


Your vote will help determine which girl will go on to the National Finals . . . and the time to vote is now!

If you've already voted on campus, fine! If not, here's your chance to vote by mail. The winner becomes our State College Queen and wins a trip to New York, where she'll compete with Finalists from all the

other 49 states for the title of National College Queen. Each finalist will be presented on a television spectacular, June 16th at 10 P.M. on the NBC network.

Vote today! Just cut out the ballot below, print in the last name of the girl of your choice, put the ballot in an envelope and send it off air mail. All ballots must be postmarked by midnight, Saturday, April 29th to be counted.

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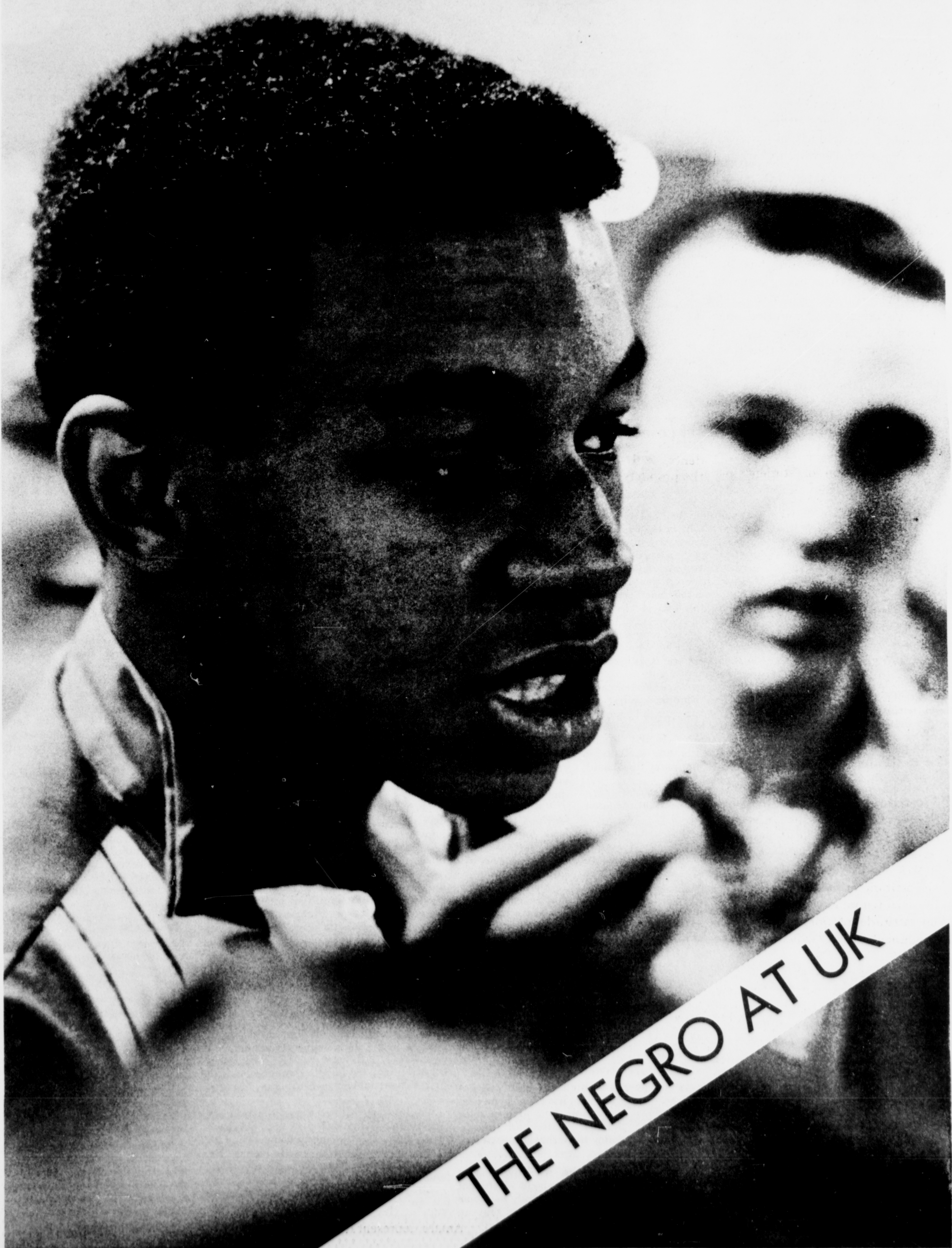
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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL
Perspective
SECTION TWO
Monday, April 17, 1967



THE NEGRO AT UK



Kernel Photo by Rick Bell

NEGROES AROUND THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY GENERALLY STICK TOGETHER. NEGROES SAY THE ATMOSPHERE IS "COLD" HERE.

UK's Negroes Want Improved Race Relations

By WALTER GRANT
and JOHN O'BRIEN

A University Negro student studies in his campus dormitory room while other students in the dorm corridor shout "nigger" and "Ku Klux Klan."

Another student—a Negro coed assigned two white roommates—moved out because "my roommates expected me to clean up the room like I was their slave, were always making cutting remarks about the smell in the room, and always telling me I needed to take a bath."

Are these incidents only isolated examples of the Negro-white relationships on campus or do they instead typify the relationships?

This is the question a battery of Kernel reporters have sought to answer during intensive interviewing of Negro students during recent weeks.

As a whole, the Negro students contend race relations at UK are not what they could or should be. However, although the Negroes feel they are faced with varying degrees of discrimination in nearly all aspects of

campus life, they fall victim to more generalities than specifics.

Nevertheless, five major areas of discrimination were prevalent in the interviews. Some of the Negroes, however, say they have not experienced racial prejudice in all of the five sectors. And although the above examples undoubtedly are not representative of dormitory life for Negroes, they do indicate there is at least the potential for difficulty.

The discrimination areas most commonly mentioned were:

1. The Negro on the UK campus finds himself in a generally "cold" atmosphere. All realize that discrimination and prejudice exists, but many find it hard to pinpoint.
2. The Negro in the dormitory often feels somewhat isolated from white students.
3. Some Negroes think they have been discriminated against in the classroom, but for the most part Negroes say their instructors have treated them the same as white students.
4. Negroes realize that discrimination definitely exists in the Greek system. Many of those

interviewed have no desire to join fraternities or sororities, but would like to have at least a free choice.

5. While most Negroes interviewed had not experienced personal contact with members of the Administration, those who had said they found administrators to be "cold."

Most of the Negro students want to help solve the problems they face here and believe that a higher percentage of Negroes on campus would be the beginning of a major breakthrough in improving race relations.

The number of Negroes on campus has decreased in recent years, and the students interviewed think this has hurt rather than helped their problems.

"Many Negro students are leaving UK because of these problems, but this is not the way to cope with the situation," says Sue Lauderdale, a freshman from Louisville.

Another Negro, who asked that he remain unidentified, said he thinks some of the decrease in the Negro population is due to grades. "But a larger part—

the major part—is dissatisfaction with the school because you don't feel comfortable here."

Many Negroes believe integration of the basketball team would be a symbol of improved Negro-white relations at the University. "Basketball is king here," says Bill Turner, an Arts and Sciences junior who is president of the Campus Committee on Human Rights. "If a Negro gets on the basketball team, it will be the beginning of a major breakthrough," he said. "This would be a good starting point."

But Turner realizes that "you can't straighten UK out overnight. It's going to take a lot of time."

Turner says, "You can't legislate attitudes, and it takes time to change the prejudice in many persons."

"Prejudice is just like love," Turner said. "It's an intangible thing. You can't say there are any concrete examples of discrimination and prejudice now, but we all know they exist."

Brenda Mapp, a nursing freshman, is in an integrated situation

for the first time in her life. "The campus is very cold generally," she says. "It's a big front, and the people don't want to treat you as an equal. I'm going to stay here just for the heck of it. The students don't have respect for us, but some of them try."

Turner also thinks many students put on a "front." He says, "Kentucky pretends a lot."

Miss Lauderdale thinks the "cold" atmosphere extends to some student organizations. She said she tried out for The Kernel staff during the first semester, and the students treated her "coldly."

Regarding student organizations, one Negro said, "You have to give a little bit. The main way the Negro can be respected is to become involved and associated. Then he is bound to be recognized as a person more than as a Negro."

Walter Bedford Jr., a freshman engineering major, got off to a bad start when he first came to UK. Bedford said he met with violence at a "Get Acquainted Dance" at the Student Center last September.

Bedford explains the incident this way: "I was minding my own business and a white guy came up and called me James Brown. I told him I don't like to be called that, and he kept on until I had to fight him. If he had got me on the ground, I would have been in bad shape."

The area of discrimination which the Negroes interviewed found to be most prevalent is dormitory life.

Marshall Jackson, a freshman, says all of the student on his dormitory floor are "buddy-buddy" with everyone but him. Sometimes the white students "holler nigger and Ku Klux Klan

Continued On Page 8

Rights Code Would Outlaw Discrimination

Discrimination by University organizations is one of the targets of the Student Rights and Discipline Report.

The report, which has been approved by the University Senate and now is being reviewed by the Board of Trustees, defines as one offense of an organization "discrimination against any person due to race, color, sex, or religious affiliation or belief except when the express and legitimate purposes of the organizations require limitation as to sex or religion."

Punishment for discrimination is loss of an organization's registration or recognition or "some lesser punishment," which is not defined in the report.

In addition, the Rights report would require any organization seeking registration (which gives access to University facilities) to assert that the organization does not and will not discriminate.

If adopted, the Rights Report will put into words a policy that has been pursued for at least two years, Robert L. Johnson, vice president for student affairs, said Sunday. However, the policy is one that is understood, but not on the books.

Mr. Johnson said that since the creation of his position of vice president of student affairs in December, 1964 "nobody has come to us with a specific complaint that an organization discriminates."

There are two lines of thought on discrimination, Mr. Johnson said. One camp believes that an organization discriminates if it has no Negro members. The other camp believes there is no discrimination unless Negroes are refused because they are Negroes.

Mr. Johnson outlined the administration's philosophy: "Organizations say 'we don't discriminate.' Until someone comes to us with a specific complaint of discrimination, we assume that they (organizations) don't discriminate."

Mr. Johnson added, "If anyone wants to put an organization to the test—fine. But, don't come to us with general complaints of discrimination."

Counselors Deny Advising Negroes Away From UK

By FRANK BROWNING
Kernel Associate Editor

The word is that Kentucky high school guidance counselors often advise Negro students against coming to UK because they will be "unhappy" here. But "the word" is hard to pinpoint.

Guidance counselors in Louisville, for example, coolly deny it, explaining that such choices are matters for the student to decide.

Some Negro students here recall subtle and indirect guidance aimed at pointing them away from UK, or at least a lack of enthusiasm in recommending the Blue Grass State's largest university.

Sometimes, it's not so subtle. One boy says he was told "If you go to UK, you're going to meet up with a lot of opposition." The same student was offered many scholarships by his high school to other colleges, but none were offered to UK where he wanted to go.

One Negro girl felt she had met with "mediocrity" in her high school's approach to University recruiters whereas enthusiasm was apparent toward other schools.

An official in the Louisville school system had heard the same comments.

But even more, that official sensed that Negro students were apprehensive about life at UK and conditions here:

"There is the feeling that UK isn't particularly anxious about having Negro students, that they're not particularly welcome. The feeling is that many things done there are quite insulting." Among those insulting things were certain usages of "Dixie," name calling, and day-to-day treatment of Negroes on campus.

An administrator at one predominantly Negro high school said neither encouragement nor discouragement directed toward students interested in UK. However, the students are told "they're going to have to fight harder than the white kids" (if they come here).

Besides academic and economic needs, Negro students there

are often advised they may be unhappy or lonely if they are very vivacious and social-minded and plan to attend a "white" college.

Administrators at both Louisville Male and Central high schools firmly deny giving any advice against coming to UK. Central has fewer than five white students and Male is nearly half populated by Negroes.

This year one Negro girl, Rita Gilbert, has come to the University from Central. According to Assistant Principal David Barnett she is the first Central Negro to decide to come to UK in recent years.

Miss Gilbert said UK wasn't mentioned at Central and that no UK literature was available to her there.

Most official University recruiting from Louisville high schools is done at voluntary multi-school gatherings at downtown hotels.

Mr. Barnett says he does not know why there appears to be so little interest in the University at Central, and he adds that consequently he hasn't heard much reaction to conditions on the campus from students.

However, he had read a letter in *The Kernel* last December by a Male High graduate describing unharmonious conditions here. He also said a friend had told him of troubles his son had met at the University.

"It'll just take some time. I think it'll take time in the SEC for them to get use to Negro ball players. You see them in pro-ball; it shouldn't be a novelty to them," Mr. Barnett said.

An increase in Negro students will accompany an integrated athletic program, Mr. Barnett predicts. "Western's bringing those Negro fellows on the basketball team,—it's going to help a lot. That's one of the big drawing cards."

"I think they feel more or less like the school is a little more liberal or open minded when they see them having any number of Negroes on athletic teams. I think athletics gives



Are Negroes encouraged to come to the University? Some charge Negroes are encouraged to stay away.

them a big impression," he continued.

At Louisville's Shawnee High School and at Dunbar High here in Lexington applications and interest are equally as low, according to the schools' guidance counselors.

Shawnee's Mrs. Frances Dunnaway says "very few Negro students go to UK. I don't know if I have a single student with an application to UK." She added that no more than 30 percent of Shawnee's graduates go to college.

Besides not having had UK recruiters at Shawnee, Mrs. Dunnaway says "the University doesn't mail out as much material as other colleges."

Stating she had no knowledge of Negro problems at UK, Mrs. Dunnaway explained she would never tell the student about them anyway.

Gary Martin, guidance counselor at Dunbar High, said his students made "very few" applications to the University. No more than 50 percent of Dunbar's grads attend college, he said.

Mr. Martin, in his first year as counselor at Dunbar, said he has no knowledge of adverse conditions for Negroes at the University.

Louisville Male High School Dean of Women Flora Masters stated she "never really had any students come back saying they had problems anywhere."

"We've never had any student say he didn't want to go to a school for any condition or relationship he would find there," Alfred Kalmer, principal of Male, said.

He further stated his school had never told a student he might meet poor race-related conditions at any school. "It's nonexistent as far as I'm concerned."

Unlike Shawnee and Dunbar, Male has the highest number of high school graduates going to college in Louisville, Mr. Kalmer said.

The Negro population at Male is around 60 percent.

All the schools deny discouraging anyone from coming to UK.

Yet, one Negro student says he was clearly told he would meet opposition if he came here

and was subsequently discouraged from recruiting UK students at another school.

A girl who said she had a "B plus" scholastic average claims she was told her grades were "not high enough" to come to UK.

And another girl recalled being asked repeatedly to come back when she wanted to come to UK.

Most of the Negro students go to other smaller state universities — particularly Western and Eastern—and Kentucky State College according to the secondary school administrators.

And between the lines from some of these administrators comes an awareness of the kind of Negro conditions described in some letters written to *The Kernel* and reprinted elsewhere.

The awareness is not direct admission. It comes in the form of "sons of friends" and "why certain Negro athletes went elsewhere." One high school man noted with a cryptic smile, "The trouble's not in the high schools."

"It's gonna be better. It's gonna be better," another said with quiet resolution.

Negro Affiliation Remains Low

By GENE CLABES
Kernel Associate Editor

Negroes have never found a real home in University organizations.

Most Negro affiliation has been limited to either the Campus Committee on Human Rights or the YW-YMCA. And even though these organizations greet Negroes openly, few have joined.

Of the estimated 66 full-time Negro students attending the University, only about half of the 30 members in CCHR are Negroes and even fewer have joined the YW-YMCA.

Since 1960 Negro participation in these organizations has slipped markedly, as has the UK Negro population, which has dropped from 200 students to its present mark.

Participation in social organizations, other than predominately Negro groups, is almost nonexistent. With the exception of one Negro fraternity, University sororities and fraternities remain all white. At least one local chapter of a fraternity admits having a "whites only" clause in its national charter. With only one major social outlet, the Negro must depend upon University sponsored events, but this is also true for many white students

who are not members of Greek organizations.

Campus Negro leaders maintain that apathy within the campus Negro population has been responsible to some extent for the lines of non-acceptance remaining stable. But others say Negro students have attempted to be accepted within UK social and service groups but have met a cold shoulder and this alone has been the primary reason for a reduction in Negro students at the University.

In an attempt to unite Negro students into a group that will offer a social and political outlet, an organization called Orogenia is being formed. But it is only in the planning stages and its future will depend heavily on Negro student participation.

In fact, participation has played a big part in where the

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Many Negroes resent the frequent presence of the Confederate flag at University events. They feel it represents racist feelings on the part of white students. This picture was taken at a Homecoming pep rally in 1964. The Confederate flag still appears at most pep rallies and athletic events.



CCHR'S PRESIDENT BILL TURNER

Boldness, Not Caution Must Guide

College Bound Negroes Must Get Confidence

By BERNARD W. HARLESTON

For the large majority of college-bound Negro students, the procedures and decisions in making applications to colleges are in certain respects relatively simple.

In the first place, they are spared the anguish over whether to apply to a Big Ten school, an Ivy League college, a Seven Sisters college, a small New England college, or a somewhat larger private university on the West Coast. Such choices simply do not exist for these students.

Second, Negro students escape the trauma of college boards and selection by college-board scores. In general, the colleges which at present exist as real alternatives for them either do not require college boards or do not use them as a final selection device.

But the Negro students have to struggle with a more fundamental problem: they have to gain confidence—in the face of considerable evidence to the contrary—that higher education will open up for them economic opportunities which will provide security, social nobility, and a greater sense of personal worth.

Some of the most promising Negro students decide quite early in their schooling that such a belief is without validity and reject completely the idea of continuing their education. For many of those who enter college, this struggle with self-doubt accounts in part for the fact that seven out of ten Negro students who enroll in Negro institutions drop out before graduation.

Negro institutions educate the majority of Negro students who go to college. Of the 123 Negro colleges and universities in the United States, 119 are located in the 17 Southeastern states and the District of Columbia.

There is both irony and tragedy in this situation.

The irony is that the doors to higher education for Negroes should swing open most widely in states with the greatest prejudice toward the Negro and with a strong belief that Negroes cannot profit from higher education.

The tragedy is that the educational opportunities which many of these institutions offer are so limited in range and depth that what they call higher education is at best a cruel hoax, a hoax that really was started long before, in the segregated kindergartens of our towns and cities.

The origins of inferior education—poor and inexperienced teaching, insufficient books, and inadequate facilities—have their roots there.

Few of the Negro institutions have reached or can hope to reach full educational maturity.

From the point of view of the needs of the students, the educational opportunities in most Negro institutions are at best limited. In the first place, intellectual talent is wasted by a program of protracted mediocrity in which ordinary college-level study is impossible.

But a number of colleges have rapidly developed programs to improve and increase educational opportunities for Negro students. Oberlin, Yale, Hampton, Berkeley, Tufts, Wisconsin, Howard, Carnegie Tech, Brown, Michigan, Reed, Cornell, and Dartmouth are only a few of the colleges that are engaged in specific efforts.

The programs are directed to one of three goals: strengthening Negro institutions, identifying and supporting promising Negro candidates for college admission, and strengthening the pre-college background of potentially able students.

A second major approach has concentrated on seeking out and admitting promising Negro students to predominantly non-Negro institutions.

With the cooperation of groups like the National Merit Scholarship Corporation and the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (NSSFNS), several colleges, among them Amherst, Williams, Vassar, Harvard, Radcliffe, and Roosevelt College, are admitting and offering financial support to more Negro candidates. Also, some colleges have made tours of Negro institutions in search of promising students.

These efforts of non-Negro colleges to enroll more Negro students have been

This article contains excerpts from "Higher Education for the Negro," an article appearing in the November, 1965 edition of The Atlantic Monthly. The author is an associate professor of psychology at Tufts University.

bitterly criticized by some Negro educators.

In the first place, most of the universities have been seeking out only those Negro students for whom the probability of success is quite good. These institutions operate under a paternalistic shibboleth that it is unfair to encourage Negroes to enroll unless we know they can make it, for a failure would be psychologically harmful and would do them a grave disservice.

In addition to being unduly protective, this view virtually guarantees that only a very small percentage of Negro students will be admitted, for they have to be selected on the basis of test scores, rank in class, and other criteria that have been correlated with success in college.

A second criticism, in truth a corollary of the first, is that universities and colleges have been raiding Negro institutions of their most outstanding students.

The real challenge that confronts the non-Negro universities is to seek out and invest in risk students, students who show promise and potential but whose academic background and cultural experiences do not fit within the middle-class pattern of most undergraduates.

The present conservative and selective course that most institutions are following will not meet this challenge.

Our colleges and universities must develop long-range programs of financial, academic, and consultative support for large numbers of these students so that many more Negroes can have access to first-class liberal arts education.

The most recently developed support for higher education for Negroes is the pre-college study program. These programs, as they have been developed by schools like Tufts, Oberlin, Princeton, and Dartmouth, have two aims: to strengthen the academic background for college, and to motivate students to aspire to a college education.

The details of the program vary with the participating schools, but in general, the programs of summer study focus on all aspects of English and mathematics.

In most instances the emphasis is on both remedial work and new explorations in these disciplines. In addition to the academic work, the students participate in cultural and athletic activities.

While all these efforts have opened up new avenues, they seem unlikely to affect much more than the surface aspects of the basic problem of disparities in access to higher education.

None of the programs gets directly at the risk student, or involves the colleges in investments in students for whom the prognosis is in fact quite poor.

Many of the pre-college programs select their students on the basis of test scores and other traditional indices of ability.

Yet the largest pool of Negro students consists of youths, and in particular, male youths, who are of average or better IQ but who do not excel on any of the traditional selection devices.

To reach these students and hold out to them the promise of an opportunity to continue their education requires a more extensive commitment of energy, money, and other resources than the colleges have been willing to make.

As we reach for more and more Negro students, the question of what will happen to Negro institutions will become critical. As I see it, the concept of the Negro institutions is an anachronism which today lacks validity and social relevance.

As centers of learning, Negro institutions, like education itself, must be integrated into the larger context of higher education. They must be representative of the full range of educational experiences, opportunities, and commitments.

Clearly, not all the existing Negro institutions can hope to meet these criteria. Many should be vigorously assisted in their efforts to attract able students of all races.

Howard University in Washington, D.C., a distinguished university which is rapidly becoming truly integrated, is perhaps the most outstanding example of this kind of development.

Other former Negro institutions, such as Bluefield State College and West Virginia State, have already been transformed into interracial colleges.

Schools like Hampton Institute and Lincoln University are actively seeking out non-Negro students. Certain other institutions should be either closed or radically changed. In supporting them, state and local officials effectively cut the Negro student off from access to the more mature and sophisticated white institutions.

Some of the present four-year Negro colleges should be converted to strong integrated junior colleges. In many respects the junior college is a brilliant feature of American higher education. It nurtures the late bloomer who in a four-year liberal arts college might well be destroyed by the experiences of the first two years.

Further, it helps many students to find themselves—to experiment with course offerings and the processes of learning without the pressure of having to decide immediately on an area of concentration.

The junior college frequently attracts as teachers able people who are interested only in teaching and wish to avoid the pressures of research and publishing. Finally, the junior college offers an opportunity for older people to resume their education in a challenging setting.

Still others of the existing Negro institutions should be converted to pre-college centers which are sponsored by established white and Negro institutions and perhaps supported by federal funds.

For a long time to come young men and women will show the scars of cul-

tural deprivation, social and economic impoverishment, and racial imbalance.

At present we deny these individuals an adequate chance to catch up and move on to a college education. Yet many white students whose parents can afford it are sent to select schools where they "bone-up" on how to get into college and how to survive in the classroom.

Should not all students have the opportunity of college-oriented preparation? The widespread development of pre-college centers would offer to the deserving Negro student a similar opportunity to prepare and compete for college admission and to hold his own in any course of study.

To a far greater extent than ever before, the problems and issues in the Negro education bear directly upon the fate of higher education in general.

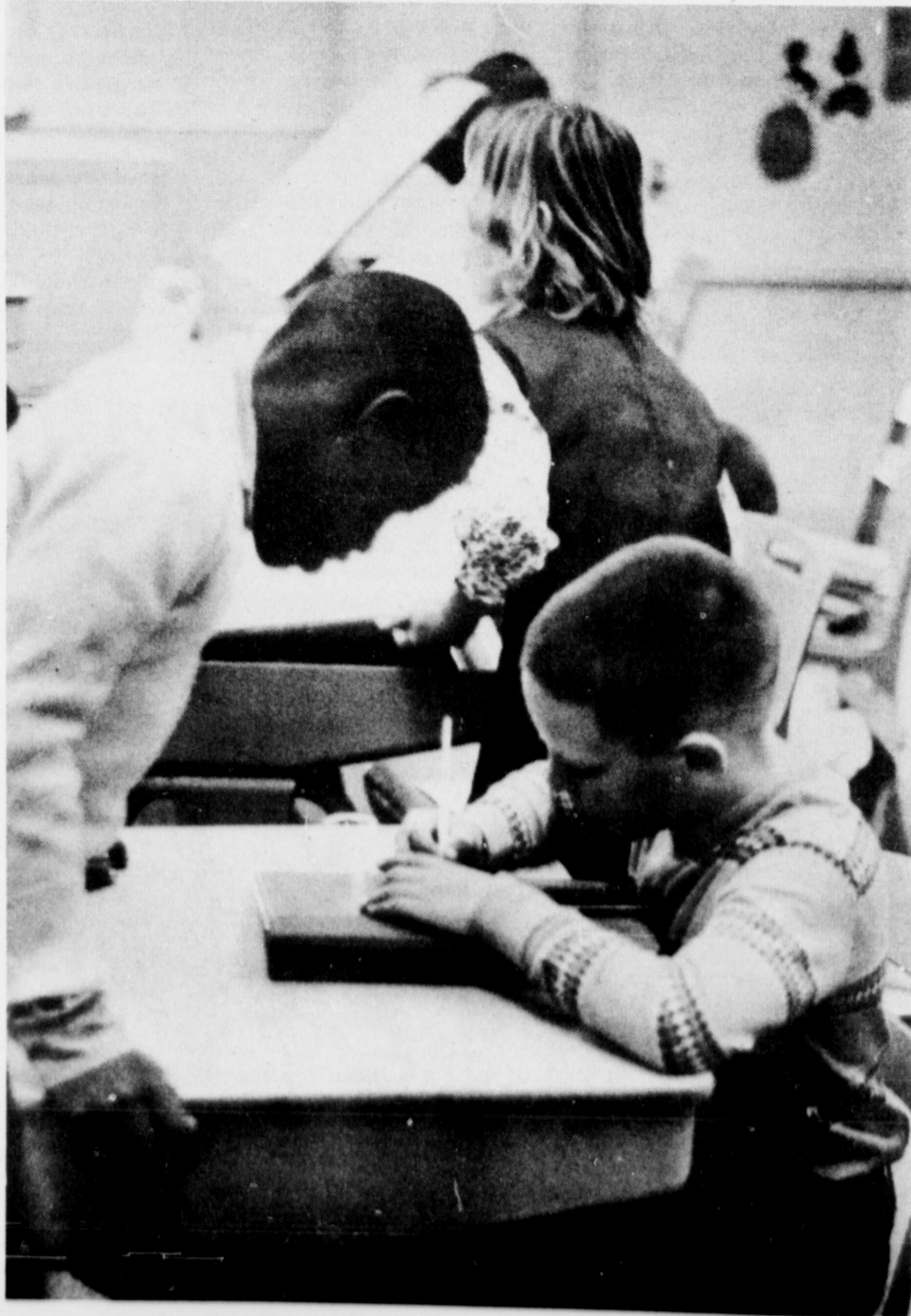
The pressures for greater access by Negroes to higher education will rapidly increase as the squeeze resulting from economic barriers to mobility and social improvement increases.

The response of the white institutions to these pressures will have to be decisive, for a considerably larger number of Negroes—not all of the potential Phi Beta Kappa students—will be demanding a college education.

Boldness rather than caution and conservatism must guide the policies of non-Negro institutions in providing education for many Negro students. For example, they will have to go far beyond their current, no-risk policy of seeking out the top 12 percent of the Negro candidates for admission.

They should admit candidates from the top 35 percent or 40 percent of Negro students. To do this is to accept the risk of academic failure on the part of some of these students.

But with that hazard comes a challenge—to bend the resources of a university to the needs and aspirations of Negro students who have not been (and often cannot be) adequately prepared for college education. To ignore the Negro's inequality of condition is to make meaningless his equality of opportunity.



The origins of inferior education—poor and inexperienced teaching, insufficient books, and inadequate facilities have their roots in the grades and in kindergarten.

Only Token Integration Appears Evident In SEC

By PHIL STRAW
Kernel Sports Editor

The Southeastern Conference was the last major athletic conference to integrate and to call integration in the SEC anything more than token would be failing to see the facts as they are.

Only last week it became known that the U.S. Office of Education is going to apply its muscle to UK and other SEC schools to see that Negro athletes are given the same opportunities as white ones.

Tulane was the first SEC school to list a Negro on a varsity roster when it played Steve Martin last year. Last summer, however Tulane dropped out of the conference and attention focused on UK and Vanderbilt, schools which enrolled Negro athletes in September.

Last spring Kentucky signed Nat Northington and Greg Page to football grants-in-aid and Skip Rankin was given a track scholarship. Vanderbilt, almost at the same time, signed Perry Wallace and Godfrey Dillard.

But this is tokenism in the eyes of the federal government and spokesmen for the Office of Education have made it clear that they consider SEC schools three years behind schedule—under the law.

A moral judgement as to how far behind the schools are has been made by many.

Under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, a recipient of federal aid may not discriminate on grounds of race, color, or national origin in any program, including athletics.

Auburn and Alabama have come under the most fire, though the other conference schools have all been approached by the Office of Education.

Auburn University President Harry Philpott said, however, that his school has not been warned to desegregate its athletic program.

He said that Auburn has never discriminated anyway, although Negroes have never competed in varsity athletics at the university.

"Any student who is athletically and scholastically capable may play for Auburn," he said. "No qualified Negroes have ever tried out for the Auburn teams."

A few Negroes approached Alabama Athletic Director Paul (Bear) Bryant last year about playing football for the Crimson Tide.

They were told they were welcome to try out for the team on their own.

None did then, but on April 2, five Negro players in a squad of 151 reported for Alabama spring football practice at Tuscaloosa.

Only one guard, Dock Roane, was allowed to practice with the team, the others were told they must wait for approval by the NCAA under their new 1.6 grade ruling.

All five boys are from Alabama.

Another coach who has been reminded by the federal government about his legal obligations is Louisiana State's head football coach, Charley McClendon.

"Get me ANY boy good enough to make our team," McClendon responded, "and I'll take care of him with an athletic scholarship."

LSU's basketball mentor, Pete Maravich, has reportedly scouted 12 or 13 Negro high school teams this season in search of future talent as well.

The pressure was put on the University's Athletic Board in 1963 to adopt a policy statement saying Negroes would be recruited on the same basis as whites.

Although the board had no official policy against recruiting Negroes, none had been signed to grants even though the school and its facilities were completely integrated.

There was considerable discussion in closed meetings of the board as to whether integrating UK teams would affect the school's status in the SEC.

Some Southern schools—notably Mississippi State—had turned down tournament bids rather than play integrated teams.

And even though the Athletic Board did pass that statement in 1963, it was three years later before any Negroes were signed.

And while many are crying "tokenism" and pointing to the fact that Adolph Rupp has yet to sign a Negro basketball player,

Athletic Director Bernie Shively is preparing for UK's first year with Negroes on a varsity team.

Northington and Page will be making trips with the varsity football team into such Deep South strongholds as Auburn, LSU, and Florida next year.

Following the decision to recruit Negroes, Football Coach Charlie Bradshaw said he felt the first Negro players signed by the University should be from Kentucky although he was scouting far and near for potential stars.

For three years Bradshaw maintained that there were no Negro players in Kentucky who met SEC standards.

"We have a set of criteria that we apply to all the young men we seek and they must measure up to these standards, athletically, academically, and in their personal lives," he explained.

Northington and Page met them all.

Northington is an All-State tailback from Louisville. He was second in rushing offense last season for the freshmen with 33 carries for 197 yards in four games.

He averaged six yards a carry and led the Kittens in kick-off returns, carrying six for 111 yards and an average of 18.5 yards.

Page was a starter in the freshman defensive backfield.

He averaged 12.5 tackles a game as compared to eight, which is considered satisfactory by most college coaches.

Both are said to be good students.

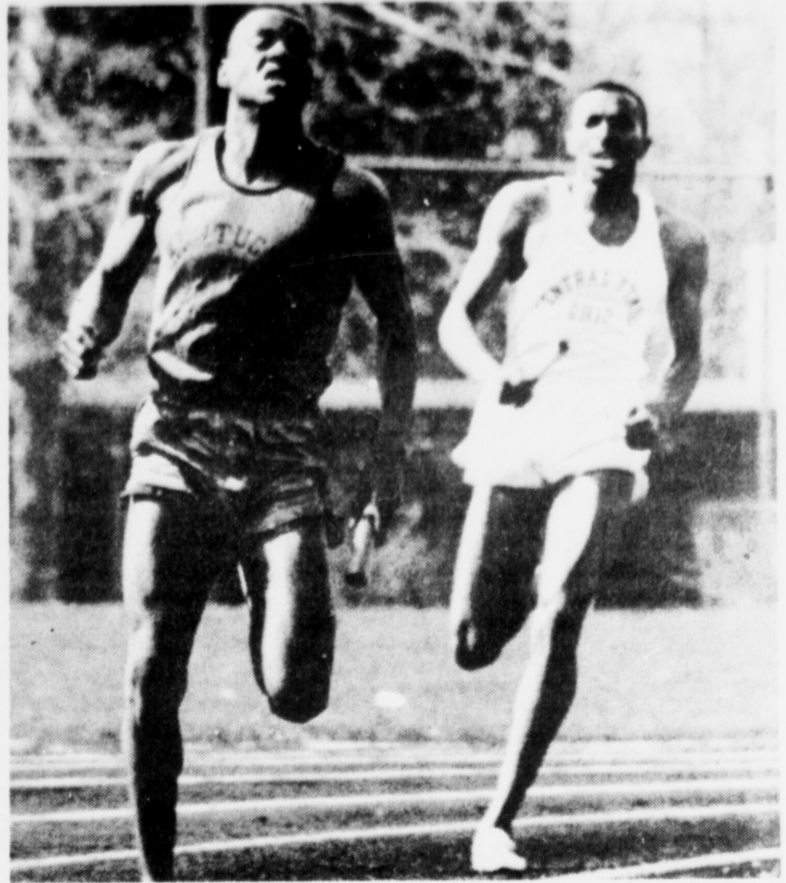
Both men said they were more than a little nervous the first day of practice last fall.

Both had handsome offers to play elsewhere, but changed their minds upon learning that UK was also seeking their services.

"Kentucky had more the type of football program I wanted," Northington said.

"I agree with that," Page added, "and besides I wanted to play closer to home."

Bradshaw has already signed two Negro high school stars this spring. They include Wilbur Hackett, the only Kentucky high school football player named to



WHITHER RUNS THE RACE?

Scholastic Coach's high school All-America squad, and Houston Hogg from Daviess County High.

Just this past weekend Tennessee followed Kentucky with the signing of their first Negro athlete to a football grant-in-aid. He is Albert Davis, a 214-pound running back who scored a record 34 touchdowns and 208 points in 11 games last season for Alcoa High School.

Davis was sought by more than 50 major colleges and was called "the greatest high school player I've ever seen on a football field" by his coach.

Tennessee reports that they have had Negro athletes try out for the Volunteer football, basketball, and golf teams on a voluntary basis in the past but none have made the varsity squads in any sport.

Nearly a year ago, Kentucky track coach Bob Johnson signed Rankin to an athletic grant-in-aid and quietly broke the SEC color barrier for that sport without fanfare or front page publicity.

Rankin, from Somerset, was the first Negro to be placed on a track scholarship but it is feared now that his stay at Kentucky will end after this year.

The long-distance standout, who began his initial year at UK with a very promising performance at Southern Illinois, is in grade trouble and is not expected to be able to recover by the end of this semester. He quit the team near the end of the first semester.

There are no Negroes on UK's 15-man varsity track squad and Rankin was the only member of his race on the freshman team.

Tennessee, the perennial track powerhouse in the Southeastern Conference, is yet to integrate their track program.

Though UK has taken the initiative in recruiting the Negro in football and track, the school has yet to desegregate its baseball, swimming, tennis, golf, and basketball squads.

All of the coaches heading these programs say they are recruiting Negroes and have just failed to find a prospect with both the ability and the academic record necessary.

Coach Rupp, for example, says he has been recruiting Negro players since the University's policy decision three years ago.

UK basketball coaches and scouts have legal pads crammed with the names of high school basketball players in whom they are interested.

Only three of those players are Negroes despite the fact that seven of the 11 players named to The Courier-Journal's All State team were Negro.

The All-State roster was headed by 7-0 Jim McDaniels who averaged 38 points a game and led his Allen County team into the state tournament.

Also on the team were Hazard's Jimmy Rose, an All-Stater since his sophomore days, and Jerome Perry from Louisville's Male High.

All three have been in Lexington as guests of the University but each has visited only once. However, Rupp recently sent Larry Conley to Philadelphia in hopes of bringing McDaniels back to Lexington after he played in an all star game there.

Conley returned empty handed.

Rupp has been accused many times of being anti-Negro and failing to go after Negro players with the same energy with which he pursues white one.

He answers the charge quickly.

"We have a policy about recruiting," he said.

"We're going to get basketball players. Period. Regardless of their color, we're going to get those boys who can meet our academic requirements."

"You can't go through a mock session in this recruiting business. You either want the boy or you don't. He can either play here or he can't. He will either make his grades or he'll flunk out."

"We're not going to integrate just for the sake of it."

Rupp said the five best Negro basketball players in the state of Kentucky this year are not even eligible for an athletic scholarship to UK.

This includes McDaniels. "There's nothing you can do about it. Sure, we'll recruit them, but we make our first stop at the principal's office . . . Negro or white boy."

Of the Negro names on those legal pads, one is McDaniels.

There's no doubt about it, an athletic spokesman said, he likes UK.

But the question of his academic ability remains.

Another on the list is Rudy Benjamin, a 6-3 guard at Dayton Roosevelt who averaged 22 points a game last season.

A third boy's name was taken off the list early this week; Harold Sylvester signed with Tulane.

Sylvester was high on UK's list for a number of reasons. He was a straight A student, on the debate team, 6-5½, 195 pounds, a prep All-America, and he had a fantastic 1,565 rebounds for New Orleans's St. Augustine High over a three year span.

He was sought by more than 80 colleges.

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The Wildcats weren't at this year's NCAA basketball tournament at Louisville, neither the all white players nor the all white cheerleading squad.

But the players and the cheerers from UCLA were—and both were conspicuously integrated.

Kernel Photo by Rick Bell

CCHR Out To Become Effective

Continued From Page 3

Negro student stands at UK today, and participation no doubt will effect the Negroes' status here five years from now.

Rev. Doug Sanders, campus adviser for the Christian Life Fellowship and one of the CCHR founders, offers three reasons why CCHR has never gotten off the ground.

"In 1964 when the CCHR was founded, we had about 50 members," he said. "We spent the first semester just planning the organization and then the second semester we began talking about some of the projects we might undertake. But things never really got underway."

He said when the fall semester began, "the civil rights movement—even though an important issue during the semester—lost its position as the burning issue. Students became involved in issues concerning the Vietnam war, and after various projects had been planned, students found it much less glamorous to implement the plans than just talking about them."

The Rev. Mr. Sanders said the organization did not split but that students and faculty members just lost interest. Since then the CCHR has never seemed to gain much momentum.

During the fall semester meetings were held, members signed up, and projects were planned, but no programs were implemented until this semester. Then the committee initiated a program of recruiting Negroes for UK. The endeavor has, on the surface, been successful.

The CCHR has received the full endorsement of the administration, and those predominately Negro schools visited have shown interest. However, the total effect will not be known until next fall.

The Rev. Mr. Sanders in giving an example of the CCHR's failure to get programs implemented, said, "The visitation program was one of the first projects discussed in 1964 and it is just now getting started."

Thus, it has been a rocky



Kernel Photo by Rick Bell

THE STRAINS OF GETTING THE CCHR BACK ON ITS FEET ARE EVIDENT IN BILL TURNER'S PENSIVE EXPRESSION.

three years for the committee. Plagued with ineffective leadership, the organization was in danger of going out of existence until Bill Turner, a talented and determined Negro junior from Madisonville, became the president.

Under his leadership the CCHR has gotten back on its feet. It has involved itself in issues which have long been floating on campus and it has attempted to make a contribution toward solving some of the problems in many areas for both Negroes and whites.

Perhaps its most effective role, besides its recent recruiting venture, has been to arouse both Negro and white students to the fact that the Negro can compete at UK and that white students should recognize the Negro as competition.

Student government representative Phil Patton heeded Turner's unofficial challenge recently by introducing before the SG Assembly a bill which would establish a permanent Human Rights Committee. The bill received approval.

However, the bill only established the committee, and any legislation toward improving conditions in off-campus housing, athletics, and other areas will have to be introduced next fall.

Patton, who was defeated in his bid for reelection, said his first move would have been to introduce legislation to get the committee moving.

Patton said the committee's primary purpose is "to study problems of racial discrimination

in housing, athletics, and student life in general."

The bill passed by SG designates only investigatory powers but no power to act on findings. So at best the SG committee could only point out that discrimination exists, but it would have no power to correct discriminatory practices.

"If the administration knows the students are behind these improvements," he said, "then something will be done."

Patton, when writing the bill, included one stipulation that will guarantee the committee's existence from year to year. This was a clause saying the SG president "must" appoint a Human Rights Committee at the start of the fall semester.

In 1964 a similar committee was established but it stipulated that the SG president "could."

During the next year Winston Miller, president, failed to appoint a committee, according to Patton.

With Patton's defeat, hopes have dimmed that legislation will be passed to implement any of his proposed programs. However, Steve Cook, newly elected Student Government president, has shown interest in the committee and may be able to salvage some of the plans.

But things are changing at UK, however slowly. Even though the Negro has less representation from his own race, more white students seem to be taking up the cause.

As one Negro student observed, "Things are getting tighter between Negroes and whites at UK, but things might give way before long."

UK Prepares For First Year With Negroes On Varsity



This year's Wildcat basketball team was like all others under Adolph Rupp, the Baron of Basketball. It was all white.

Continued from Page 5

He was also sought by Kentucky and assistant coach Joe Hall had made numerous trips South to visit him.

He now becomes the first Negro basketball player to sign an athletic grant-in-aid with Tulane. Recruiting a high school boy is, however, no assurance whatsoever that he'll sign.

"It's kinda like dating a girl," one coach said recently.

"You can buy 'em flowers and take 'em to the movies. You can hold their hand and even kiss their feet. But, buddy, if you ask 'em to marry you, the final choice is their's."

UK's basketball recruiting has been intensified this year by two factors—not the least of which was the break even 13-13 season, Rupp's worst.

Secondly, the coaches know they know they must have a good recruiting year if they are to back up the outstanding freshman team they were able to field this year.

And so the pressure is again on Rupp to produce. And the Baron also talks of pressure—the pressure on a Negro player.

First, he says, there is the schedule.

It includes schools in the deep South that have never allowed a Negro to walk across their gym floor.

Mississippi State cancelled their freshman game with the Vanderbilt frosh last season soon after it was learned that Coach Roy Skinner had signed Wallace.

They claimed a "schedule conflict."

"Have you ever been in some of those places on our schedule?" Rupp asked "A guy would have every right to be afraid."

"Lord, they treat us rough and we're white," one player said last year.

There's also pressure from alumni and some radicals in the state. They want UK's basketball team to remain all white and they have gone to great trouble to keep it so.

For example, a deluge of letters hit one prospective Negro player several years ago suggesting that he would find trouble if he came to UK.

The player signed with the University of Louisville, became an All American, and helped lead his school to an outstanding mark this year.

Meanwhile, UK was trying hard to break even.

CHR Wears Away Discrimination

By JOHN ZEH

Kernel Associate Editor

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights is like an abrasive, steadily wearing away the stone of discrimination and bias throughout the state.

Chairman Paul Oberst, the University's acting law dean, sees its role that way.

Although the commission has faced a "constant lack of cooperation," the abrasive action so far has not been too rough. "We've had great success with conciliation," he says.

CHR is charged with implementing the state's Civil Rights Act of 1966, which prohibits discrimination in employment practices and public accommodations.

Prof. Oberst sees as the main problem in carrying out this job a "cultural lag" among Kentuc-

kians. "People think that what they've been doing (discriminating) is proper. Changing ingrained social relations is always tough."

"I think we're doing real well though, although we have to keep urging people to get going."

Another main duty of CHR is "affirmative action," and an education program that tries to get voluntary cooperation in the area of civil rights instead of compulsory conformity through legislation.

Education was the commission's original function. Under the leadership of then Gov. Bert T. Combs, the 1960 General Assembly created CHR and directed it to recommend ways of eliminating injustices caused by discrimination.

After five years of solely educational efforts, it suggested

enactment of the public accommodations and employment act.

Now the commission has enforcement powers. It receives complaints of discrimination, investigates, and tries to help the parties involved reach a conciliatory agreement. If this fails, and CHR determines illegal discrimination, it may hold a hearing, and then seek a restraining order from the courts. Violation of the order is punishable under contempt procedures.

So far, no complaints have reached the hearing level, as conciliation attempts have all been successful.

Thus, CHR has been able to concentrate again on its education function.

"When a business moves into the state," chairman Oberst explains, "we go to the operator, tell him Kentucky is an equal

opportunity state and we want him to be an equal opportunity employer. We start at the beginning, instead of sitting around and waiting for a complaint against him."

Prof. Oberst praised the "strong leadership" of Kentucky's past governors in the field of human rights "who didn't want us to get hung up on the 19th century. A Ross Barnett could have led us down the road" instead of up, he said.

When then Gov. Combs established it, CHR had a director and secretary. Now 16 people operate out of its Louisville and Frankfort headquarters. The Executive director is Galen Martin, who is advised on policy matters by chairman Oberst and other commission members.

CHR investigates any complaints of discrimination within



PAUL OBERST

state governmental agencies, including the University. Asked if there have been any complaints against UK, Prof. Oberst said, "Well, let's put it this way. Only complaints that we can't settle through conciliation are made public, and there have been none of these."

Mending Wall

Rita Gilbert is a freshman Negro girl from Louisville. At Wednesday's Bitch-In, she described UK this way: "I saw Rita as the little black girl, and then I saw the wall, and on the other side of that wall there was you,"—feelings not unlike Robert Frost's, in Mending Wall.

By ROBERT FROST

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.
The work of hunters is another thing:

I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,
No one has seen them made or heard them made,
But it's spring-time we find them there.

I let my neighbor know beyond the hill;
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.

We keep the wall between us as we go.
To each the boulders that have fallen to each.

And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
We have to use a spell to make them balance:
"Stay where you are until our backs are turned!"
We wear our fingers rough with handling them.



Oh, just another kind of out-door game,
One on a side. It comes to little more:
There where it is we do not need the wall:
He is all pine and I am apple orchard.

My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He only says, "Good fences make good neighbors."

Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder
If I could put a notion in his head:
"Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it
Where there are cows? But there are no cows.

Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offense.

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down." I could say "Elves" to him.

But it's not elves exactly, and I'd rather
He said it for himself. I see him there
Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top
In each hand like an old-stone savage armed.

He moves in darkness as it seems to me,
Not of woods only and the shade of trees.
He will not go behind his father's saying,
And he likes having thought of it so well
He says again, "Good fences make good neighbors."

Law Profs Seeking Negroes

Only two of about 450 University Law students are Negroes. That's about four tenths of one percent of the student body.

This discrepancy upsets four University Law professors who have voluntarily formed their own committee to allure minority group and culturally deprived students to the University.

Not that UK is the only school where the differences are great. According to the Association of American Law Schools, Negroes nationally make up a "disproportionately small number" of students in legal education.

Assistant Law Professor Alvin Goldman, spokesman for the UK faculty group, says only about 1.3 percent of the Negro and poor white community enter Law schools, whereas three percent of the same group go into other graduate and professional areas.

Mr. Goldman thinks the poor white student is just as unlikely to enter legal education as the Negro. Nonetheless, he explains "the kind of program we're carrying out is likely to be more effective to Negro students."

"We can communicate and identify with them more concretely because they're caught up in the Civil Rights movement," Mr. Goldman surmised.

The program is basically one of suggesting why these students should start legal training, answering questions they may have about what law school is like, and how they can afford it.

Most of those approached are from backgrounds which would find UK's Law School "financially burdensome," he said. Costs without tuition run about \$2,000 a year.

Right now scholarship funds in the UK Law School are scarce, Mr. Goldman said. "It wouldn't be inaccurate to say we need 10 times what we have in scholarship money," he added.

Since the program was initiated late last summer, it has had to be implemented solely by the professors without any University support. However, a request for budgetary allocation has been made.

Working with Mr. Goldman are Assistant Professors Robert Viles and Robert Lawson and Visiting Professor Robert Sedler.

If the increases in minority group students are great enough, then this will be the University's first venture into actively recruiting the socially and financially less fortunate.



Negroes Discuss Areas Of Discrimination Here

Continued From Page 2

in the hall while I'm inside my room," he said. "It's just the way they've been brought up. Should I be non-violent or violent? So far I've stayed in my room."

Turner faces the same problem, but he takes the white students' comments as a joke. "Lots of times they sing 'Dixie' by my door, and I come out and sing 'We Shall Overcome,'" Turner said.

Teresa Blevins, an Arts and Sciences freshman, said she had two white roommates last semes-

ter. "They acted afraid at first, and expected me to clean up the room like I was their slave." Miss Blevins said her roommates "were always making cutting remarks about the smell in the room and always telling me I needed to take a bath. I was as clean as they were. I moved out."

However, all Negro students have not found coldness and discrimination in their dormitory life.

One Negro, who wanted to remain unidentified, said he thinks the atmosphere in the dorms is excellent.



Some Negroes say they have the best of relations with some white students. On the whole, however, Negroes think the atmosphere here is generally "cold."

Rita Gilbert, an Arts and Sciences freshman, said the students in the dormitory were "overly friendly" when she first came to UK. "They went out of their way to be nice to me."

Arthur Porter, an A&S sophomore, also had troubles with a white roommate. Porter said solving the problem "boils down to matching people in the dorms. I would prefer to be with another Negro. We would have much more in common. The prime time to match Negroes and whites together is after the first year. During your first year here, you have too much going against you."

In addition to the general "cold" atmosphere and signs of racial prejudice in the dormitories, some of the Negroes interviewed also reported that they had felt "a small degree" of discrimination in the classroom.

Miss Gilbert says she has had only one "run-in" with a member of the faculty, because she thinks an instructor "was picking on me." But overall, the faculty have been "overly nice," she said.

Miss Holt reports trouble with an English instructor. She said she received "good grades" on her themes until she wrote a theme on racial hatred. "Then my grades started going down."

She also said the instructor would not call on her in class and, if he did, referred to her as, "Hey you there in the back of the room." Miss Holt said he called the white students Mr. or Miss.

Miss Blevins also felt she was discriminated against by an English instructor. "It's the things he said in class," she said. The coed would not elaborate.

The Negroes think the most obvious and outward area of discrimination is the Greek system. "Everybody knows the Greeks don't want Negroes," many of those interviewed commented.

Most really don't want to be Greeks, but would like to at least have a free choice.

Purification By Fire



Negroes think one of the most obvious and outward areas of discrimination is in the Greek system. This cartoon, entitled "Purification By Fire," appeared in the Kernel on April 29, 1965, shortly after the Stanford chapter of Sigma Chi lost its accreditation by its national office for pledging a Negro.

Elaine Adams, an A&S junior, said she jokingly told a Greek friend she wanted to join her sorority. "I was told a clause in the national prohibits Negroes from being members," she said.

However, Miss Adams does associate with friends in several sororities. She has been the guest at parties and uses the test files at several houses. "I don't have much trouble," she said. But she knows her place.

"What we need is to know that if we wanted to we could be a Greek," Turner said. "I can't get into a Greek organization, and I don't want to. But I want a choice."

The students' comments about their treatment by UK administrators were somewhat reserved and vague. Most indicated they have not experi-

enced a great deal of personal contact with administrators.

Several, however, said they have been treated "coldly" in their dealings with some administrators.

In conclusion, the Negroes feel racial prejudice does exist on this campus, and that all students - black or white - should be treated equally in all aspects of college life.

In fact, some Negroes feel they have characteristics superior to those of some white students.

Miss George said, "Our moral attitudes are far above those of some white students. Girls in the dormitory come in sloppy drunk and with passion marks all over them. I have never seen people act like this before."

OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING: The 'Vacancy' May Depend On Color Of One's Skin

By FRANK BROWNING
Kernel Associate Editor

It starts with the classifieds, usually under the title, "Apartments for Rent."

So, you call up. Just a mile from campus. Carpets, bath, new kitchenette, and a couch that swings into two beds for a one-room efficiency. Throw in air conditioning on the said. Say \$110 a month; plus utilities.

Right now, you're just the same as the next student number down the line. No jive talk. No nitty-gritty. You want a place to eat and sleep.

It's June, maybe July. The landlord says he's got the whole building ready to rent. Come on over. Only nine months lease. Of course you pay for the last month right now; that's part of anybody's business.

Even the sweet, white-haired old lady who says she has cleaned up her entire upstairs just 'cause she knows those good Kentucky students have a terrible time finding a place to live, even she says she's still got room.

You figure you're going to have to push a little harder to make up for those Anglo-Saxon protestants who just don't happen to show their faces on your family tree. So, it's a suit and tie and the guidelines of Emily Post.

Now you're there, in front of those quaint old lab weathered bricks that make a facade for the steel and stucco building covered profusely with authentic artificial gas lights.

The door to the director's office is just like the others; except they're green and his is white. You knock. He opens the door.

And though only an hour before you're sure this was the man talking about six new efficiencies left to rent, and though the curtains and shades are drawn, and though the air conditioners are all turned off on this 85 degree day, you listen patiently about how they all got rented, all six in the last 45 minutes.

And you marvel, for maybe some day a black man can be that good a salesman.

The story is neither new nor unknown. It was told two years ago to Kernel reporters taking a deep look at the Negro and his off-campus housing.

It was told last year, last month, last week, and today. And really there's no reason to think it won't be told tomorrow, next week, and next September.

The tale was implicit in the advice several UK Negro students say they got in high school when they were told the state's leading university wasn't really the "happiest" place they could go for "an education."

The tale was implicit in "the little things" that one Negro student living in a men's dorm says have created an atmosphere which drove off other Negroes from this campus.

The tale was implicit in the "Bitch-In" here last week in a dialogue that went like this:

"I don't know you."

"I don't know you, man."

"I don't know whether I want to know you. I don't know whether you're worth it."

Asked to comment on the situation, Lexington realtor Don Ball says simply, "I'd rather not discuss it."

Another realtor, Irvin C. Levy, offers "No comment."

Both supply some student housing.

One Lexington realtor reportedly sees renting apartments to Negroes as financial suicide, feeling that should he do so, his other clients would virtually drop through the floor leaving him customerless.

According to the Rev. Douglas Sanders, minister at the Presbyterian Center, the problem historically has been the plain "inability of Negro students to find suitable housing close to campus."

The Rev. Mr. Sanders was head of the Campus Committee on Human Rights two years ago when a study was made by that group to determine just what the Negro was likely to run into in looking for a place to sleep and/or eat.

"We tried to find out if there were people who would rent to Negro students, and the results were that there was a very large reluctance on the part of (Lexington) people to do this," Mr. Sanders explained.

Two types of discrimination were most prevalent, the Rev. Sanders explained: Some landlords openly refused and others merely don't find anything available when the fellow with the dark skin shows up.

The survey made then by CCHR showed only 6.5 percent of local landlords renting to Negroes.

The University will not list housing unless the landlord agrees to accept all students and is willing to say what his prices are, Vice President for Student Affairs Robert L. Johnson said.

Mr. Johnson explained, however, that the University "no longer approves nor judges off-campus housing." Listing housing, he said, is "a convenience."

"If anyone complained of discrimination from anyone listed, and we determined the discrimination, they would be dropped from the University listing," he stated.

Bill Turner, A&S junior and president of the CCHR, said the campus human rights group has spot-checked several of the places listed on University housing and has found no difficulties with them.

He said there were no rejections at all from those on the University listing.